



ROBBERY'S REVEL

It Holds High Carnival at the Alleged World's Fair.

The Skinning of Suckers the Greatest Exhibit There.

While the "World's Fair Bank" Fails in the Bargain.

Robbery at Restaurants, Robbery in the Buildings and Everywhere.

Thieving Side Shows Assist in the Work of Extortion.

A Few Old Engines and Dirty Arabs the Exhibit.

Only a Millionaire Can See the Fair Without Being Bank-rupted.

People are now commencing to see what the alleged "World's Fair" is.

It is a delusion and a snare.

It is a collection of whitewashed buildings put up for the purpose of attracting the unwary, that they may be thoroughly skinned.

The exhibits for which no other than the general admission fee is charged consist principally of a few old locomotives and some large cucumbers.

The exhibits for which an extra admission fee is charged are so numerous as to necessitate their description in a separate section of this article.

Rob!

Rob!!

Rob!!!

Is the motto to be seen everywhere. The World's Fair robbers, as a rule, are very pious men.

The Fair is closed on Sunday in order that the robbers may take a fresh hold of their victims on Monday.

Robbery!

Why, the James and Younger boys, in the heyday of Missouri ruffianism, were never in it with the World's Fair outfit.

Robbery!

Why, they charge an exorbitant price for a glass of water at the Fair.

Robbery!

Why, they have recently issued an order permitting smoking on the grounds, in order that 25 cents a throw may be collected from smokers for the use of concessionary spittoons.

What a climax of grabbing this World's Fair is!

It will surely be followed by a panic or something worse.

For all of the thieving, notoriety-seeking, tuft-hunting robbers in America appear to have made this Fair the climax of their efforts to getting rich at other people's expense.

The restaurants overcharge every-

one.

For water, 15 cents a glass.

For food, 15 cents.

For tea, 15 cents.

For coffee, 15 cents.

For beer and brandy, 15 cents.

For all other things, 15 cents.

He was a city official and was let down easy.

A piece of pie costs 25 cents anywhere on the grounds.

It costs money to send messages by A. D. T. boys within the confines of the Fair Grounds—about 65 or 70 cents a mile. The same service in the city is furnished for 25 cents.

There are four elevators in the Manufactures building.

It costs fifty cents (50 cents) a trip to ride in them!

Think of that!

Fifty cents for a ride in an elevator.

Oh, robbery!

But this is only the beginning. People who think that one admission of 50 cents lets them see what is going on in the World's Fair, should scan the following list of extra charges to World's Fair attractions:

Constantinople Street, Scene, Midway Plaisance—Turkish Theater (two performances daily), admission 50 cents; Persian tent, admission 25 cents; panorama, Syrian photos, admission 25 cents; Turkish restaurant, native musical performances, tribe of Bedouins, admission 25 cents.

Cairo Street, Midway Plaisance—Egyptian amusements, native dancing, snake charmers, fortune-tellers, conjurers, musical and theatrical performances, collections, photos, pictures and paintings, wedding processions and moulés; admission until 11 a. m. 25 cents, reserved seats 25 cents; after that hour free. Egyptian temple, admission 25 cents.

Dutch East India Village, Midway Plaisance—Two theaters (one on each side of street), exhibitions by native bands, jugglers, snake charmers, dancers (male and female), and other characteristic entertainments. Admission fees to be approved by Committee on Ways and Means. At present, admission 25 cents.

German Village and Town of Medieval Times, Midway Plaisance—German and Bavarian bands in connection with restaurant, museum of curios, antiquities, and works of art peculiar to Germany. Admission 25 cents. German tribes representing house of the Upper Bavarian Mountains, Black Forest or Alsatian, the Allman Tribe, the Hessian or Altenburg House of Silesian Bauren, Middle Germans, Westphalian Hof of the Lower Saxons, etc. Such tribes and houses to constitute the village.

Naturatorium, Midway Plaisance—Naturatorium, with musical performances. Admission, with use of baths, 50 cents.

Esquimaux Village, Jackson Park—Esquimaux village, Labrador trading post, and native exhibit. Admission 25 cents.

Moorish Palace, Midway Plaisance—Exhibit and sale of native goods, chamber of horrors, trip through Switzerland, trip to the moon, camera obscura, representatives in wax, etc. Moorish Palace, right to exhibit \$1,000,000 in gold coin. Cafe in connection. Admission to amusement features, 25 cents.

Panorama of Bernese Alps, Midway Plaisance—Scenery of Switzerland. Admission, 50 cents.

Panorama of Volcano of Mount Kilaua, Midway Plaisance—Painting to faithfully reproduce in miniature the volcano action of the crater of Mount Kilaua. Admission, 50 cents.

Algerian Village, Midway Plaisance—Algerian village, Tunis and Algeria streets and bazars, etc., concert hall, cafe, Kabyle House, tents, etc.; admission, 25 cents.

Hungarian Concert Pavilion and Cafe, Midway Plaisance—Musical entertainments, theatrical performances, gypsy bands, native performers in native dress; admission, 25 cents.

Venetian Glassware and Mosales, Midway Plaisance—Factory in full operation, sale of Venetian and Florentine wares; admission, 25 cents.

Chinese Village, Midway Plaisance—Chinese village, theater with native performers. Joss house and Chinese tea garden and cafe. To theater and joss house, admission 25 cents.

Irish Village and Pinnery Castle, Midway Plaisance—Representing ruins of Blarney Castle, exhibit and sale of Irish products by natives.

Lectures on Animal Locomotion, Jackson Park—Lectures on animal locomotion, illustrating science of animal locomotion and zoogeographic facts. No admission charge.

Nippon Tea House, Wooded Island, Jackson Park—Japanese tea house, light lunches and samples of high-priced teas; admissions 10 cents, 25 cents, and 50 cents.

Persian Building, Midway Plaisance—Exhibit and manufacture and sale of distinctively Persian goods. Musical entertainments, etc., native artisans and performers; admission 50 cents.

Ruins of the Cliff Dwellers, Jackson Park—Representation of ruins of the cliff dwellers, antiquities, and curiosities connected therewith; admission 25 cents.

Costumes Natives of Forty Countries, Midway Plaisance—Exhibit of natives, appropriately costumed, from at least forty of the countries of the world; sell photographs of same; admission 25 cents.

Typical Irish Village with Native Inhabitants, Midway Plaisance—Admission 25 cents.

Japanese Bazaars, Midway Plaisance—Manufacture and sale of Japanese articles; native attendants. No admission fee.

Vienna Cafe and Concert Hall, Midway Plaisance—Restaurant with musical performances. No admission fee.

Competitive Musical Exercises, Festival Hall—Musical exercises Sept. 6, 7 and 8. Prices to be approved by Exposition Company.

Model of St. Peter's Church, Rome, Midway Plaisance—Admission 25 cents.

Hagenbeck's Zoological Arena, Midway Plaisance—Exhibition of wild animals, etc. Admission to building 25 cents. Seats in amphitheater from 25 cents to \$1.

Tunisian Exhibit and Cafe, French Government Section, Jackson Park—Cafe with musical entertainments and exhibit of Tunisian goods. No admission fee.

Mammoth Crystal Cave, Horticultural Building—Reproduction of the mammoth crystal cave situated near the city of Deadwood, S. D. No admission fee.

Model Eiffel Tower, Midway Plaisance—Model to be twenty feet in height. Admission 25 cents.

Vienna Maennerchor Society—Musical exercise in Festival Hall during the summer months of 1893. Prices to be approved by the Bureau of Music.

Whaling Bark Progress, South Pond—The old whaling bark Progress, to install and maintain therein a museum illustrating the whaling industry. To contain all marine curiosities and relics. Admission 25c.

Electric Scenic Theater, Midway Plaisance—Showing a landscape or other scenes under the changing light as a day passes. The effects being produced by a multitude of various colored electric lights. Admission 25c.

East Indian Wares, Midway Plaisance—Exhibition and sale of native wares. No admission.

Festival Hall, Jackson Park—Musical entertainment and camel rides; 50 cents an hour for donkeys, 25 cents for ride through street on camel.

Dutch East India Village, Midway Plaisance—Palkees and other native vehicles for transportation. Prices to be approved by Committee on Ways and Means.

World's Fair Steamship Company—Transportation of passengers to and from Jackson Park, round trip, 25 cents.

Electric Intramural Railway—Elevated railroad about Jackson Park, 10 cents for round trip or part thereof.

Steam Launches—Transportation through outer lagoons, basins, and Lake Michigan, round trip, 25 cents.

Electric Launches—Transportation through lagoons and basins, round trip, 25 cents.

Wheel Chairs—Roller chairs about grounds and buildings. 75 cents an hour with attendant, 40 cents an hour without attendant.

Venetian Gondolas and Barges—About lagoons and basins, with gondollers, 50 cents per round trip.

Elevators in Transportation Building—Ten cents a ride.

Elevator to the Roof of the Manufactures Building—Fifty cents for trip.

Vertical Revolving Wheel, Midway Plaisance—The wheel is 25 feet in diameter.

GIVE US MORE!

Cook County Has Not Half Enough of Judges.

A Loud Demand for Additional Jurists on All Sides.

Masterly Statement by Hon. Joseph A. O'Donnell.

He Shows the Urgent Need for More Judges.

Cook County must have more judges.

There is a crying demand for the passage of the bill now before the Legislature providing for the election of five additional Superior Judges and five additional Circuit Judges.

Hon. Joseph A. O'Donnell, the well-known Chicago Representative, has prepared the following statement showing the great necessity for the passage of the bill:

The condition of the business of the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County is such at the present time as to render it absolutely necessary that provision of some kind should be made by the Legislature by which it can be more promptly disposed of. Notwithstanding repeated additions to the number of judges, the business of both courts is in a worse condition than it ever has been before.

A trial cannot be had in the Circuit Court in a contested common law case (other than one of the kind that may be placed upon what is known as the short-course calendar) in less than from two and one-half to three years, nor in the Superior Court in less than from two to two and a half years, while a contested chancery case cannot ordinarily be disposed of in the Circuit Court in less than two years, nor in the Superior Court in less than one year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

In determining the cause of the present congested condition of the dockets of our courts the following statements showing the total number of cases commenced in the two courts each year, commencing with 1886 and ending with 1892, should be carefully considered:

Cases commenced in 1886 in Circuit and Superior Courts, 9,554; commenced in 1887, 11,551; in 1888, 12,563; in 1889, 13,069; in 1890, 14,883; in 1891, 17,837; in 1892, 19,586.

That there has been a corresponding increase in the business of the Criminal Court appears from the following statement:

Number of indictments found in 1886 in Criminal Court, 1,500; in 1887, 1,650; in 1888, 1,790; in 1889, 1,900; in 1890, 2,067; in 1891, 2,240; in 1892, 2,570.

Although since 1887 the number of judges has been increased from eighteen to twenty there has in fact been no increase in the working force available for the disposition of the Circuit and Superior Court common law and chancery dockets. On the contrary, less judges are available for that purpose now than there were in 1887.

In that year but two were assigned to duty in the Appellate Court, while since then three have been so assigned. So also in 1887 but two judges were necessary to hold the Criminal Court, while now five are necessary for a prompt disposition of the business of that court. Hence, while in 1887, when there were eighteen judges, fourteen were available for common law and chancery work, at the present time, when there are twenty judges, but twelve are available for that purpose. If the fourteen judges thus available in 1887

were not able to keep the dockets clear when the number of cases commenced per annum was 11,551, it is not to be expected that the twelve judges now available will be able to promptly dispose of business when the number of cases commenced per annum is 19,586.

CRIME INCREASES WITH POPULATION.

In view of the rapid increase in the population of Cook County, from which there will, in all probability, follow a corresponding increase in its criminal business, it is to be expected that the business of the Criminal Court will hereafter require the constant attention of at least five judges. It is of the highest importance that criminal cases be promptly disposed of, as well because every person accused of crime is entitled to a speedy trial, as because the prompt prosecution and conviction of criminals has a tendency to decrease crime. The work of the Appellate Court of the First District will require the entire time of the three judges. Hence, if the number of Circuit and Superior Court Judges remains at twenty, there will continue to be not more than twelve Judges available for the disposition of the common law, chancery, and other cases which are brought in the Circuit and Superior Courts. Of these twelve at least seven will be required for the proper disposition of chancery cases.

As our experience of the last few years indicates that at least two places on the bench will be constantly vacant by reason of the illness of judges or by reason of resignations, it follows that if the necessary number of judges are detailed to take proper care of the Appellate Court work, the criminal and chancery cases, there will not be more than three judges left to try the common law cases of both courts and dispose of special assessment and condemnation cases, which latter class of cases are becoming so numerous that it is thought they will themselves alone require the constant attention of two judges. From these facts it is manifest that relief of some kind is a pressing necessity.

It would seem, therefore, that no other course is at present practicable excepting the election of the ten additional judges to which the county is entitled under section 23 of article 6 of the constitution. If this is not done at the present session of the Legislature, and the business of our courts continues to increase as it has increased for the past three or four years, we will soon find ourselves in a condition where it will require four or five years, instead of three, as now of patient waiting upon the part of a litigant before he can secure a trial of his cause in the Circuit or Superior Court. It is unnecessary to suggest that such an administration of justice is scandalous and disgraceful.

OPPOSE COUGHLIN'S CAB ORDINANCE.

Members of the Judiciary Committee Refuse to Recommend It for Passage.

The City Judiciary Committee refused to recommend for passage Ald. Coughlin's ordinance requiring that all drivers of hacks, cabs, hansoms, coupes, and like other public vehicles shall be residents of the State of Illinois and citizens of Chicago, and pay an annual license of 50 cents into the City Treasury. Ald. Coughlin was present to defend the measure, his arguments being chiefly that strange cabmen do not know the city, and are likely to take passengers anywhere and charge them all sorts of prices. It was held that the city cannot compel men who do business in the city to be legal citizens. The ordinance was referred to the Law Department.

Ald. McGillen's ordinance, providing for the swearing in of special policemen for the Humane Society, was recommended for passage.

Ald. Martin's ordinance, providing that the City Engineer and Chief of Police shall enforce the provisions of the smoke ordinance, was placed on file.

Ald. Lutter's ordinance, requiring all railroad companies to stop their trains 500 feet before crossing streets, was placed on file.

Ald. Keats' ordinance, compelling hand-ball courts, or any court, alley, or place for throwing rings or other objects, shall be licensed, was recommended for passage. The license is fixed at \$10.

PIOUS BEATS.

Fifteen Acres of Residences Escape Taxation.

All Law Laughed to Scorn on the North Side.

Houses Renting for \$85 to \$200 Per Month Unlisted.

But the Poor Man's Taxes Are as Big as Ever.

The three blocks of residence property extending from Dayton street to Sheffield avenue and from Belden avenue to Fullerton avenue, on the North Side, are not taxed to the extent of one dollar.

This in defiance of all law.

The three blocks referred to are covered with magnificent residences, every one of which is rented, the income from each being from \$85 to \$200 per month.

And yet these houses pay no taxes.

They claim exemption because the title to them is in the trustees of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

The Seminary is located on the block bounded by Dayton and Halsted streets, Belden and Fullerton avenues.

Under the law, the Seminary itself and the residences of the professors on the same block are exempt.

But the law expressly provides that property belonging to such institutions, used for profit, must be taxed.

In defiance of this law, three blocks, or fifteen acres, lying west of the one block, or five acres, on which the Seminary is located, go scot free, and the grand residences erected thereon pay no taxes at all.

The poor people of the city are taxed to the limit.

This year, the State Board of Equalization will add 50 per cent. more to their burdensome load. And all this time this Presbyterian steal will continue.

Is this property lawfully exempt?

It is not.

Here is the law on the subject, which the reader can digest for himself. Here is the sort of property the State of Illinois exempts:

Section 2, paragraph 2, of the revenue law says:

All property described in this section, to the extent herein limited, shall be exempt from taxation. That is to say:

1. All lands donated by the United States for school purposes, not sold or leased. All public school houses, all property of institutions of learning, including the real estate on which the institutions are located, not leased by such institutions or otherwise used with a view to profit.

2. All church property actually and exclusively used for public worship, when the land (to be of reasonable size for the location of the church building) is owned by the congregation.

So much for the law.

Is there anything in that law allowing this Presbyterian real estate association to escape taxation?

Not much.

Is there any excuse whatever for the taxing officers of Cook County thus placing a burden on honest taxpayers that belongs on other shoulders?

There can be none.

The law plainly says that no property, either church or school, can be exempted from taxation which is leased or used in any way with a view to profit.

Now, who is to blame?

The Assessor of the North Town is not.

He honestly assesses the property. This year he assessed it at \$71,260. The County Clerk knocked the assessment out, on the plea that it was "church property."

The other tax-payers of the North Side will have to pay this \$71,260, with 50 per cent. added.

Is this right?

Is this just?

Is this the kind of theology taught in the Presbyterian Seminary?

What about the spirit of patriotism and brotherly love we have been hearing so much about of late?

Has that spirit anything to do with tax dodging and dishonest evasion of a lawful duty to the State?

Let us hear.